Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VIII. THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1808. [No. 2200.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a 10 feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } *Trustees.*

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER,
TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,
ENTITLED,
THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general, the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object, to destroy those seeds of dissention which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutia of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 D 50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

Five Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th instant, a black boy, an apprentice to the carpenters' trade, named GEORGE, 18 years of age; had on when he deserted, a pair of nankeen trowsers, a chequered country cloth roundabout, a white waistcoat, two ticklenburg shirts, and an old fur hat; his nose rather large and flat, shews his teeth very much, understands a little of the carpenters trade. Whoever apprehends the said boy or secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences if brought home.—As he was formerly the property of General *George Washington*, he perhaps will endeavor to pass as a free boy.

All persons are forewarned from harboring him.

Abel Blakeney.

June 14. 2t

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of *Robert Alexander*, late of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of *NEGROES.*

☞ All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,
Pomonky. d3w*

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter,*
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to No. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY next, the 17th instant. at six o'clock, in the evening, on the premises, will be leased for one year—

The *Wharf* and *Warehouse*, occupied by Robert T. Hooe and Co. on the lower end of Duke-street, now belonging to the Corporation.

June 13. d6t

WAS taken from a black man in market, who was offering it for sale, a *gold headed CANE*, with the letters H. C. on the head. The gentleman who took it from him has left it with *James Campbell*, at the jail.—The owner may have it on paying the Printer's bill for advertising the same.

James Campbell.

June 13. 3t

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 37½ cents.

March

WHEREAS *Tristram F. Jones* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county at the suit of Charles Worthington and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice thereof given*, to the creditors of the said *Tristram F. Jones* that on Monday, 20th inst. between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said *Tristram F. Jones*, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 13th day of June, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 13.

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.

COMMODORE BARRON'S DEFENCE.

[CONTINUED.]

Should it be said, that these remarks, (however correct in the abstract,) are not true in this particular instance, as there was no other ship but the Chesapeake under my command; the reply is obvious My duty and authority as commodore were the result of that rank and appointment, and did not depend on the number of ships in my squadron. It will be perceived too—from the instructions themselves; that the Wasp was designed to accompany me; and on my arrival in the Mediterranean, several vessels were to be under my command. It will require a wonderful perception to discover, that my duties, as commodore, would have been fewer, on my arrival in the Mediterranean, than they were before we sailed. Yet this must be the case, on the supposition that, while the Chesapeake alone was under my command I was to perform the duties of the captain: from which, on taking command of the squadron there, I should have been discharged. The truth is, that the nature of my powers and duties would, in both cases have been the same. although, after my arrival in that sea, there were more objects on which they were to operate; than while I had the Chesapeake alone under my command.

I have been thus particular in examining the relative duties of Capt. G. and myself, not because I feel the pressure of this charge. The subsequent disaster was however very materially connected with the want of previous arrangement and discipline in the ship.—It was essential to that part of my defence that the enquiry should be made; that it might be known whose province it was, to see that the ship "was at all times prepared for immediate action"

If I have been correct in my remarks, the assumed principle on which the specifications of the first charge are bottomed is incorrect; and the charge must fall.

It will not escape your observation, sirs that the court of enquiry have entirely overlooked this important branch of your examination. It cannot be even infered from their report, that such an officer as Captain Gordon was on board the ship. The effect which this consideration, alone (if it had been presented to them, would have produced on their report, must be obvious to every intelligent mind. The decision on this principle in my favor acquits me of many of the imputations, which they attribute to me.

ed. It appears that, between the 6th of June and the 21st, (the day on which I finally went on board) I paid two visits to the ship. Admitting the application of the regulation, which I have cited from the chapter prescribing the duties of a commander in chief; it made me the judge of the frequency of visits necessary to be made. Was it necessary I should have gone more frequently? I say nothing of the pressure of those domestic arrangements, essential to a meditated absence of two or three years; ought I to have supposed that a ship, equipped under the superintendance of a captain of the navy; at a public yard; under the very eyes of the government and for a distant voyage, could have been deficient in any of the material arrangements essential to her defence. Yet I did not entirely confide in this. On my first visit, the crew were mustered and reviewed; which was all that the regulation required of me: I did more,—I examined her decks, and into the state of her storerooms; I made such enquiries into her state and condition as I doemed essential, and gave such insructions as seemed proper. I appeal sirs to your candor, could I have done more, consistently with the respect and confidence due to Captain Gordon? Would it not have displayed a suspicion either of his intelligence or attention; suspicion justly offensive to his feelings, to have pryed into his most minute details? I will not condescend to answer the allegation that I did not examine the rigging: The proof of this neglect is that I did not handle the ropes, or clamber on the yards. A nautical eye could as well decide from the deck as by any other mode, I found nothing in her rigging to complain of; nor has my judgment, in that particular, been disproved, by subsequent events.

My second visit was shorter than I designed. The reason I will state: I found that Captain Gordon expected a party on board to a ball, and I was unwilling to interrupt his arrangements; although I had previously expressed my disapprobation. Gentlemen, you will say, if the reason was sufficient. I remained, however, long enough to give instructions, and personally superintended the mounting one of the quarter deck gun-carriages. On the day before we sailed, (besides a general examination of the ship) I ordered the crew to be mustered: I did not go into minute details. Captain Gordon had reported his ship ready for sea; ought I to have doubted the truth of his report?

I proceed to the second charge—"For neglecting, on the probability of an engagement to clear the ship for action." Under this head there are six specifications, containing an enumeration of the various facts from which it is inferred that an engagement was at that time probable.

1st. "In that the said ship Leopard did fire upon the said frigate Chesapeake, and the said James Barron did fail suitably to repel said attack."

2d. "In that the said frigate Chesepeake was by order of the said James Barron surrendered to the said ship Leopard, at a time when the injuries sustained either on the frigate or her crew did not make such surrender then necessary."

3d. "In that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said Jas. Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, when the guns of the said frigate Chesapeake were loaded."

4th. "In that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said Jas. Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, at a time when the main deck battery of the said frigate Chesapeake was in a situation which would have enabled the return of a broadside in a very short time."

5th. "In that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said James Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, without the said James Barron's having consulted any of his officers, as to whether the flag ought to be struck or not."

6th. "In that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said James Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, before a single gun of any kind was fired from the said frigate Chesapeake."

The guilt imputed to me consists in my not drawing this inference; and omitting to make those preparations for battle, which such an inference required. I wish to answer each specification separately and in the order in which they stand. The facts, are however, so intimately blended, both in the charges and in the evidence; their effect consists so much more in their combined result than in their separate force, that I am constrained to depart somewhat from the course which I had prescribed to myself; I promise, you, however, that none of the facts shall pass unnoticed. It had presented itself to me as the most natural and perspicuous order, to separate the occurrences into two eras. The first will terminate at the period when I received the letter from captain Humphries; it will include all the circumstances antecedent to that period; which are the subjects of the four first specifications. The second will embrace the period of time, during which the British officer remained on board the Chesapeake; and will comprehend the two remaining specifications.

Before I proceed to details, I beg permission to offer a preliminary remark—This part of your enquiry, sirs, is attended with difficulty of a peculiar sort, which it will require your ceaseless vigilance over your own minds; entirely to surmount: And you must surmount it, to decide correctly on this charge. One of the most difficult operations in the human mind, is to review, after an event has occurred, the prognostics which foretold it; and give to each that exact degree of weight, to which it was entitled, when first presented to the view. In such an operation the mind is incessantly carried forward from the cause to the effect. The premises, and result being completely within our view, we almost inevitably attached weight & importance to antecedent circumstances; which they would not have had in our estimation, at the moment of their existence. Occurrences which then by the prudent and reflecting would have been either viewed with indifference; or noticed without conviction are easily discovered to bear a connection obvious and intimate with a subsequent event; when that event actually has occurred. A feeble mind will readily connect a known effect with its prior cause; when it would have defied the proudest intellect to have foretold the event, by any system of a priori reasoning from these causes. The question presented to you by this charge, is not, whether these circumstances appear *now* to you to have progoosticated the subsequent attack: but whether they ough *then* to have convinced me. On this subject, you have the benefit of history; I could only speculate: That which is now fact to you, was only inference to me; you judge from experience: I reasoned only from probabilities. In judging of my conduct, it will be therefore the most cruel injustice to expect; that I should have arrived, by any process of reasoning at the subsequent event; with the same certainty; with which you, with the knowledge of that event, can now explain its connection with the antecedent circumstances. To judge me fairly on this charge, you must therefore abstract your minds wholly from the subsequent attack: you must go back from the present moment to the morning of the 22d of June; you must place yourselves in the situation in which I was when these events occurred, and ask of your own minds whether these circumstances would then have led you to conclude that the attack was probable.

During the first of these eras, that is, till the Leopard's officer came on board, I admit that no preparations were made for battle. During this period, I solemnly affirm, I had no suspicion of attack. I will now endeavor to shew, that there were no circumstances which ought to have excited it.

The first circumstance, from which it is alledged, that I ought to have inferred the probability of attack, is the fact, that there were several persons on board, said to be deserters from the British navy. That I knew three men of that description were on board is true. But I had investigated their cases, by the directions of the navy department, and that inquiry resulted in my own entire conviction, and in that of our government, that these men were native American citizens. The result of this inquiry I also knew, had been communicated to the British minister; and I had good reason to believe, that all pretensions to these men had, by him, been abandoned.

Captain Gordon has indeed stated, that the conversation which I held with him at Washington, not only satisfied him that these men would be demanded by the captain, from whose ship they had fled, but also convinced him, that I too entertained that opinion. It has been incontestibly proved by Mr. Tazewell, that on his examination before the court of enquiry, he explicitly denied that any part of the conversation led him to conclude that I entertained such a belief—he then too for himself disclaims all such expectation. I have not, sirs, studied the chart of the human mind; I know nothing of its eddies and its currents, its ebbings and its flowings; it may therefore be in the natural course of mental operations, that a circumstance not recollected soon after its alledged date, should be wafted back at a remote period on the full tide of returning memory. Plain men have, however, heretofore thought that the memory did not, like wine, improve by time; they have believed that its pictures of past transactions become daily more faint, till their colourings are entirely lost in one oblivious blank; I leave it however to the disciples of Locke to decide this matter I cannot think that my denial ought to be disregarded, while the witness continues in conflict with himself.

But it is said a menace had been thrown out by the captain of the Melampus, that he would take these men by force; and that this menace, being known to me, ought to have excited my suspicion. It is not at all wonderful, that the witnesses looking back on events, should now attach importance to this reported menace; and consider it as the test, by which all subsequent events are to be explained; it is only the natural result of that mental error, against which I have entreated you to defend your own minds; they give to that circumstance the importance with which they now see it, in connexion with the event; and not that weight, which they themselves attached to it, prior to the attack. That this is the case, is incontestibly proved by themselves. These men were known by them to be on board, before the Chesapeake sailed from Washington. The threats were also known to them. On their way from Washington they passed a British squadron, one of them the very ship to whose captain the threat was ascribed, at the very anchorage from which the Leopard got under weigh, and within a few miles of the place of her attack. They cannot shelter themselves by saying they waited my orders to prepare for battle; because, sirs, I was not then on board. What weight did they attach to these reports? Did they prepare for battle? Did they examine the British ships with scrutinizing eyes, to catch at every little circumstance which might either quiet or confirm those suspicions? Did they then believe that an attack was probable? No, sirs: they say that no preparations were made; no suspicions excited; no scrutiny was held on the British squadron; the deserters and the menace were both forgotten. Yet gentlemen have now magnified this circumstance into collosal importance. An attack has taken place, and they now consider it such an index, as could not have failed to point me to the intentions of the Leopard. One of the witnesses, indeed, has endeavored to obviate this remark, by stating that the British squadron was then within our waters. That gentleman ought to have recollected, that British officers are very little in the habit of respecting territorial boundaries; and it required not more audacity to commit this outrage, two miles within the capes, than at the distance of two leagues without them; the indignity to our sovereignty is the same whether committed at the one place or the other. If I ought to have expected an attack at the latter place; he should not so far have confided in their respect for our sovereignty as to have been entirely unprepared at the former. Mistake me not, sirs. I mean to cast no censure on these officers for not then making preparations to resist. In the relative situation of the countries, the report was very properly disregarded. All that I ask is; that not insist, that the same circumstance which did not then create even a suspicion of hostility in their minds; ought to have rendered it probable in mine; and that too, at a period when the force of that probability was greatly diminished, by their passing unmolested.

But, sirs, if this menace, connected with the fact of these persons being on board, was of such decisive force as to make an attack on the Chesapeake at that time probable; I fear that persons of higher rank than myself will be involved in the censure. These circumstances were known to the secretary of the navy, prior to the departure of the Chesapeake from the Potomac. He could not have been ignorant of what was notorious to the whole American nation; that a British squadron was constantly hovering on our coast; and that part of them had for many months been stationed a few miles within the capes. Yet the Chesapeake was sent from Washington with only a small part of her guns on board, although she must of necessity pass within a mile or two of those ships, from whom the charge supposes an attack probable. Not warned by the fate of Pierce, he possibly confided in the implicit respect paid by British officers to our jurisdiction. Be it so—yet if these circumstances, in the opinion of the secretary, made an attack probable, as soon as the Chesapeake passed these limits, was it not his duty to have admonished me of it? Yet, so far from putting me on my guard, his instructions, *written after his knowledge of the circumstances* were calculated to disarm me of every suspicion which might have existed in my mind. I quote from them the following sentence:

"Being at peace with all the world, our principal objects in sending public vessels of war into the Mediterranean, are to protect our commerce from the predatory disposition of the Barbary powers, to keep them at peace with us by a conciliatory deportment, and by displaying a force at all time prepared to protect our commerce; and to exercise our young officers in the practical duties of their profession—these are justly considered interesting national objects, and to your vigilance, patriotism and skill, they are with confidence committed.

"Our interest, as well as good faith requires that we should strictly preserve our neutral relations and that we should cautiously avoid whatever may have a tendency to bring us into collision with any other power."

It may answer the present views of my accusers to represent these circumstances, as of sufficient force to have convinced me of the probability of an attack. It is, however, impossible to reconcile the belief, that prior to the 22d June, the secretary thought so; with the instructions I received from the navy department.

I have defended myself under this specification as if the facts stated in it were true. It was only, however, necessary for me to say, that the menace, if ever made, is not brought home to my knowledge.

I am not unapprized, sirs, of the tales which have been industriously circulated, that I received official notice from the secretary of the navy, with an admonition to be prepared for the attack. I will not believe, sirs, that these tales, as destitute of all truth as unsupported by any sort of evidence, will by you be regarded. You will do me the justice to acknowledge, that I have used all means of establishing this damning fact against myself, *if it were* capable of being established. Conscious of the falsehood of the tale, and anxious to expose it publicly, I have myself summoned the very witness previously cited to support this part of the prosecution. If he has not attended it cannot be imputed to me, that all my exertions have not been added to those of the secretary of the navy. I most solemnly deny, that such a communication was ever made, or such admonition ever conveyed to me—This denial, though not required for my present defence, is due to truth, to my own honor, and to the American nation.

But why need I urge this? If I had inferred from these reports that an attack was probable, has not the result evinced that such an inference would have been erroneous? For it is now universally known, that the attack was made, not in execution of this pretended menace, but

under orders received from admiral Berkeley, only on the night previous to our sailing. I left Hampton Roads, confiding in the amity then existing between the U. States and Great Britain, and under no suspicion that the ships of that nation, which had been for many months lying within sight of Hampton Roads, meditated hostile attack on me. In determining effect which subsequent occurrences are to have produced on my judgment, you should bear this state of mind continually in view; you will perceive that none of them were calculated to excite suspicion; unless viewed through the medium of anticipated hostility.

[*To be continued.*]

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

SALEM, *June* 10.

Arrived, schr. Raven, Thorndike, from Passamaqueddy. We learn that all the exertions of the Wasp and of the troops left by her on Moose island, were ineffectual in preventing smuggling. Such a stir of business was never known at that place before, nor the people so profitably employed. Many were engaged as centinels at 2 dollars per day, and found; but notwithstanding their *vigilance*, and that of the government boats, still, *somehow or other*, 4 or 500 barrels of flour, when the weather was thick and hazy, were supposed to find their way across to the British side of the river in a day, where the price was 12 50 and where many English vessels lay loading for Halifax. There was a large number of whale boats at the place, which carry from 6 to 8 barrels each; in 5 hours rowing they cross the line; a certain sum per barrel was paid for safe transportation; and it was said that it was not uncommon for individuals to make ten, fifteen, and even twenty dollars a day, according as their luck might be. 200 barrels of flour went out of one store the day before the Raven sailed; and one man declared he made 17 dollars the same day, and hoped to make as much more in the night.

In the Raven came passenger Mr. Thomas, late mate of the ship Union, of Plymouth, Miller Smith, master. The Union sailed from Dublin the last day of March for Charleston, S. C. with a cargo of wine, whiskey and slate. On the 12th of April, in lat 48, 30, long. 18, 30, was met by the French privateer ketch Admiral Marion, of 14 guns and 124 men (French, Spanish, Dutch and Danes) from Bayonne, which took possession of the ship, and ordered her for France, after taking out all the hands except the master and a boy, and two Irish gentlemen and four ladies, passengers. The privateer was but recently out of port; and his orders, as he several times read them in English, were to take *all* American vessels, wherever from or bound to; and this, the Frenchman said, was in pursuance of a determination of Bonaparte to drive America to a decision either in favor of England or France, being impatient that we had not yet broken with England. On the 30th of April the privateer fell in with the English ship Royal Edward Alexander Anderson, master, from Liverpool bound to Pictou in Nova Scotia; and as she was not worth making a prize of, after taking out such articles as they chose, they put all the American prisoners on board of her, and permitted her to pursue her course. She passed through the gut of Canseau in company with six large English transports bound to Quebec to take in troops, as was said, to carry home. On being landed at Pictou, Mr. Thomas made his way to Passamaquoddy, where he took passage for this place. The English captain informed Mr. T. that the loss of our trade was severely felt in Liverpool. American vessels were employed by the English, at very high and profitable freights, in the trade to Russia and other parts.

NEW-YORK, *June* 13.

The ship Emmeline, captain Murdock, left Plymouth on the 27th of April, and brings no later papers than had been received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the Liverpool Packet. She was originally from Liverpool for New York; but being captured on her passage by the French, and retaken by the English, she was sent into Plymouth, where she paid a salvage to the captors, and has bro't home her Liverpool cargo.

Captain Murdock informs us that the Osage had not arrived in England, nor did he hear of the arrival of Mr. Nourse.

Yesterday the brig Sally-Ann, captain Daniels, arrived at this port from St. Croix. Off the capes of Philadelphia, she was chased by a French privateer; shortly after capt. D. fell in with a pilot boat, and took on board the brig Mr. George Cowell, of Philadelphia, pilot, and stood close along shore, to avoid meeting other privateers. Mr. Cowell informs, that he sailed from Philadelphia, on Monday last, in the brig Atlantic, captain Dollison, for Havanna, and soon after he left her, he saw the French privateer schooner Superior board the Atlantic, but released her immediately, and stood off to the southward in chase of a schooner.

Mr. C. further states, that a British ship stood in for the capes on Friday last, with four Philadelphia pilots on board, and the privateer in chace of her, but presumes the ship got safe into port; and on Saturday morning, saw another ship standing in for the capes, probably, the Jane, Bliss, from London.

—

The ship Tyger, captain Clark, for Bordeaux, sailed from Philadelphia on Tuesday morning. In this vessel went passengers the marquis Cassa de Yrujo and family, and about forty other respectable persons.

—

Arrived, ship Emeline, Murdock, in forty six days from Plymouth, England. The Emeline sailed with the Quebec convoy of 67 sail, and parted with it on the 14th of May, in lat, 45, 20, long 27, 54. The sch'r Emma, Dennis, from Nantes, for Marblehead, with a cargo of salt, taken by the English, was recovered from the prize-master, by the captain and crew, and afterwards retaken by the English and sent into Plymouth. May 1st off Cork, spoke a pilot boat, and obtained information that the ship Sally, of New-York, had been detained and sent in; ship Hantonia, of New York, do. and brig Union, of Plymouth, taken by the French and retaken by the English, sent in 26th April. June 4th, in lat. 39, 43, long. 65, 30, spoke ship Jane, Bliss, 38 days from London for Philadelphia, 6th, in lat 39, 25, long. 66, 20, spoke ship Cyrus, of Portsmouth, 33 days from Port Antonio for Quebec, 7th, in lat. 42, 6, long. 77, spoke schooner Fame, from Frenchman's Bay, for Norfolk, laden with lumber. Capt. Murdock informs us that the ship Science, Howard, was to sail for New York with the same convoy he sailed with; but he presumes she did not, as he did not see or hear of her in the fleet. Left at Plymouth, ships Volunteer, Martin, from Philadelphia to Tonningen, ship and greater part of her cargo returned—part of her cargo for further proof. Polly, Ledet, from New-York to Bordeaux, ship and cargo returned—captors have appealed. Young Eliza, Dandelot, from Philadelphia to Bordeaux, ship condemned, cargo restored—captain appealed; Othello, from New-York to Nantes, ship and twenty hhds. sugar undecided, remainder restored; Eliza, Cummings, from New York to Nantes, ship condemned, cargo restored. Mary, Fesdick, from Norfolk to Amsterdam, ship and cargo restored, captors appeal, cargo to be carried to London. Jane, Bourne, from Boston to Nantes, repairing damages. Huron, Hill, from Bourdeaux to New Orleans, ship condemned, cargo restored, captors appeal.—— Stephen, Barker, from Bordeaux to N. York, do. do. do. Nonpareil, Quimley, from Baltimore to Bordeaux, ship and cargo condemned. Betsey, Washburn, from New-York to Oporto, restored, cargo landing to repair damages. Sally, Picket, from Nantes to Boston; and Oriental, Bartlett, from do. to Marblehead, unadjudicated. Hero, Barnard, from N. York to Leghorn, prevented proceeding to continent clts. a ents, are about to land cargo in London. Juno, Rutherford, from Lisbon to London, restored, and proceeds with first convoy. Concord, Smith, from New Orleans to Nantz; and Manchester, Reynolds, from Cadiz to Philadelphia, unadjudicated. Susan, Delano, from Belfast to New York, captured by French, who put on board one hundred and twenty English and American persons, from vessels destroyed by them, and made a cartel—captain in London. Hetty, Morehouse, from Lisbon for New York, unadjudicated. Two Sisters, Murphy, from France for Christiansand, ordered to land her cargo.

Also, brig Alfred, Bryan, 15 days from St. Croix. The brig Sally-Ann, Daniels, sailed in company for New York. Left the brigs Sarah-Ann, Scott, for do. in 15 days; Ariadna, Aerial and Elizabeth, all for Philadelphia in 15 days. At Basse End, the brig Actresss and brig ——, Prince, both for New York, all to come with cargoes. Off St. Thomas was boarded by a French privateer and treated politely. Flour at St. Croix, 32 dollars, pork 40, beef 28, corn meal 100, and hoops 160 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 14.

Yesterday arrived ship Jane, Bliss, from London, which he left the 26th of April, and furnishes no later dates than those already given.

The ship Cornplanter, Gillies, was to leave London for this port 5 days after the Jane.

The British parliament was to meet on the 1st of May.

Intelligent passengers arrived in the Jane say, that the present British ministry will certainly never relax in the late orders of council, until Bonaparte recedes from practising on the principles avowed in his Berlin and Milan decrees; in retaliation of which the British orders were ostensibly issued. As Bonaparte no doubt will hold the same language with regard to England, the termination of the present disastrous state of things is beyond all ordinary calculation.

The expedition which sailed from England about the 27th of April, it was said had for its first object a visit to Flushing, for the destruction of several ships of war equipping in that port.

Adm. Berkeley on his return to England had a public audience with the king at his levee.—Capt. Humphreys of the Leopard, had sailed from England for the E. India station.

The pilot who boarded capt. Bliss, on Saturday last informed him that 2 hours before, he was alongside of a French privateer schooner, from her appearance he conceived her to be the Superior lately cleared from this port. A thick fog coming on prevented her from perceiving the Jane.

Mr M'Call of this city who came passenger in the Jane, informs, that he bro't voluminous dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to our government which are forwarded to WASHINGTON. Mr M'Call states that Mr Pinckney entertained NO HOPES of any relaxation in the orders of council, as the ministry seemed firmly resolved to adhere to them.

—

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated April 28.

"We embrace the opportunity of a vessel bound direct for your city, to annex the present currency of those articles which have been most affected by the existence of the embargo, and the continuance of which cannot fail still more to advance the prices in our markets. The opinion is, that our differences with America will not lead to any declaration of hostility on either side, but we apprehend that the suspension of intercourse will be of long continuance, which, of itself, must be productive of great loss and disappointments to both countries.

—

Extract of another letter, dated Liverpool, 27th of 4th month, 1808

"Respected Friend—We still continue ignorant of the state of affairs between your government and ours. C. H. Rose, our late envoy extraordinary to your executive, is returned; but our ministers have not communicated to the public any information as to the effects produced by his mission, and we therefore conclude it has failed. We hear the Osage has arrived at L'Orient, and as she is said to have a messenger on board with dispatches for your minister in London, his arrival in this country is daily expected, when we presume the negociations will commence—until then all must be opinion and conjecture."

—

It does not appear either from the prints or private advices of the latest dates, that the result of Mr. Rose's mission was made public in England, at the departure of the America—The Osage had not arrived from France, nor was the cause of her detention, upwards of five weeks, as certained.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Schooner Alert, Davidson, of this port was left at St. Jago de Cuba by a schooner arrived at New York in 22 days passage.

Prices Current at St. Croix, May 27.

Butter	1 50 lb.
Hams	1 25 lb.
Flour	36 dollars per bbl.
Corn meal	100 per puncheon.

Other articles of American produce in proportion. Corn meal was hired out at 20 dollars per day, and put on board at night, to secure an entry for vessels in ballast.

—

The following letter was read on Thursday in senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts:

To the honorable senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts:

GENTLEMEN,

IT has been my endeavor, as I have conceived it was my duty, while holding a seat in the senate of the union, to support the administration of the general government, in all necessary measures within its competency, the object of which was to preserve from seizure and depredation the persons and property of our citizens, and to vindicate the right, essential to the independence of our country, against the unjust pretensions and aggressions of all foreign powers.

Certain resolutions recently passed by you, have expressed your disapprobation of measures, to which under the influence of these motives, I gave my assent. As far as the opinions of a majority in the legislature can operate, I cannot but consider these resolutions as enjoining upon the representation of the state in congress, a sort of opposition to the national administration in which I cannot consistently with my principles concur.

To give you, however, the opportunity of placing in the senate of the U. S. a member who may devise and enforce the means of relieving our fellow citizens from their present sufferings, without sacrificing the peace of the nation, the personal liberties of our seamen, or the neutral rights of our commerce, I now restore to you the trust committed to my charge, and resign my seat as a senator of the United States on the part of this commonwealth.

I am with perfect respect, gentlemen,
Your very humble & ob't serv't,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Boston, June 8th

—

James Lloyd, esq the gentleman elected to succeed Mr. Adams, has been chosen to supply the vacancy.

—

The Boston papers state, that the legislature of Massachusetts would adjourn on the 10th [last Friday] to meet on the 2nd Thursday of November, for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

DIED on Sunday last at Bristol (Penn) where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. *Alexander Cain* of the Philadelphia Theatre, in the 28th year of his age. Mr. Cain has left an amiable wife and two children to deplore their loss.

☞ *Alexandria Theatre.*

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the above THEATRE will open on *Monday Evening, June* 27, and continue open every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, until further notice. Particulars of the first performance will be given in a future advertisement.

June 16.

☞ NOTICE.

The Volunteers of the *Light Infantry Company*, are requested to meet at HODGKIN'S TAVERN, to-morrow evening at half past seven o'clock.

June 16.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. KENNEDY, sen.
Bookseller.

Baring's Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Orders in Council—price 50 cents.
Surr's Winter in London, 2 vols.
Corinna or Italy, 2 vols.
Conversations on Chymistry.
Walker's Key to Classical Pronunciation.
Andrew's Elements of Logic.
Robinson's Poems.
An assortment of the newest Music, Songs, Pieces, &c.

June 16. eo3t

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
2d JUNE, 1808.

ORDERED, That Messrs. M'Guire, Preston, and Johnston, be a committee with power to cause the lower end of Prince street to be repaired: *Provided* it can be done for the use of the dockage thereof, and that they let out the end of Duke street, on the best terms to be obtained.

Test.
Jas. M. M'Rea. c. c.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20 d1m

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 13

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS *REWARD.*

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago. petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

20 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7. d

☞ SHOES ☜

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of

SHOES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6. d3t lawtf

In the case of David Woods,

An insolvent debtor, confined in the prison of Washington county, for debt.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the creditors of the said David Woods, that on Monday, the 20th day of June instant, at the court room, in Lindsay's hotel, at the hour of nine o'clock, A. M. the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, will be administered to the said David Woods and a trustee appointed; unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered, That this notice be published in the Washington Federalist, National Intelligencer, and some paper printed in Alexandria, twice in each paper prior to that day.

By order of the honorable *William Cranch*, Esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

William Brent, *Clerk.*

June 13. M&Th

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

FOR SALE,

On board the schooner Jane, lying at Irwin's wharf,

ALMONDS in barrels
COFFEE in tierces and barrels
Retailing MOLASSES
Sicilian WINE in pipes
BRIMSTONE in hogsheads
One tierce LEMON JUICE
Three barrels BLUBBER.

June 14. 3t*

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Andrew Parks* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 88 acres—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches,

Henry S. Turner.

June 6. 4aw5w

New-York Lottery.

First drawn number, this morning, being the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to

10,000 Dollars.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF

25,000 *Dollars is still in Wheeel.*

Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on the close of the 39th day's drawtng.

☞ Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars, and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.

June 7.

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon.—The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers, and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.
Lemons in boxes.
Excellent Herrings in barrels.

☞ Groceries as usual.

May 13. d3t* ctf.

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, *complainant.*
AGAINST
Stephen Cooke, *defendant.*
} *In Chancery*

THE said defendant, *Stephen Cooke*, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test,

G. Deneale, C. C.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. 1aw

EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) *from Bern in Switzerland.*

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History.—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19. 2aw

☞ Third Dividend.

In the case of JAMES SMITH, late a BANKRUPT.

THE commissioners, acting under a commission of bankruptcy, formerly awarded and issued forth against *James Smith*, late of Dumfries, in the county of Prince-William and state of Virginia, merchant; intend to meet at the commissioners office, (the House of Benjamin Parke) in the town of *Fredericksburg*, on Wednesday, the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to make a further dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt: when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to appear prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend; and all claims not then substantiated will be disallowed.

Timothy Brundige,

ASSIGNEE.

May 23. (31) co12t

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family; together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9—(15.) 1awtf

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family T. B. M

☞ AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company, on the 3d day of June, 1808, it was *resolved* to call a general meeting of the Stockholders to take into consideration the present state of their concerns. *I do hereby notify them*, that the said meeting will be held on the 24th day of *June* aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at GADSBY'S hotel, in Alexandria; when and where they are requested to attend.

JOHN POTTS, *President*

June 11. eo7t.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the ett.

ROBERT GRAY.

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT

On Prince-Street

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated toaccommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brockett.

June 1. 2aw

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *George and Thomas Burroughs*, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aqdia, 6th May. 2aw

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA;

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed. chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovics, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality]

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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